

# THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

By F. A. TYLER.

Devoted to News, Politics, Commercial, Agricultural and Miscellaneous Information.

\$3 in Advance.

"Power is never conferred but for the sake of the public good."

VOLUME 2.

PANOLA, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844.

NUMBER 38.

## THE REGISTER.

Printed and published every Saturday at  
three o'clock in advance. Subscribers who  
want it at a lower rate, will invariably be charged  
four dollars.  
Advertisements limited for one dollar per  
square (of ten lines or less) for the first insertion,  
and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion.  
Advertisements of a personal nature will be  
inserted at the charge of double the price of ordinary  
advertisements.  
Yearly Advertisements.—A deduction will be  
made from the above rates for the year to a sub-  
scriber who will make it for the interest of suc-  
cess and effect.  
Advertisements out of the direct line of busi-  
ness of the year will be charged for  
according to the ordinary rates.  
Papers and cards, not returned for the year,  
will be charged for less than dollars.  
For a list of contributors for county offices will  
be sent for the purpose, payment always in ad-  
vance, and not on account.  
Papers, cards, will be delivered till  
the 1st of January.  
For the purpose of communications of public  
interest, the paper will be charged at half price  
of ordinary advertisements and must be paid in  
advance.  
A list of names not marked with the number of  
insertions will be continued till the 1st of Jan-  
uary, and then discontinued unless charged extra.  
Advertising patrons will favor us by handing  
in their communications as early after our publica-  
tion as possible, so that they may not be in any  
way delayed, and thus be of service to the public.  
ALL JOB-WORK must be paid for on deliv-  
ery.  
Postage must be paid on all letters, or they will  
not be attended to.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENT.**  
The mail from Memphis arrives on Tuesday  
and Saturdays, at 12 o'clock, M. and departs on  
Wednesdays at 6 o'clock, A. M.  
The mail from Grenada, arrives on Mondays  
at 6 o'clock, P. M., and departs on Tuesdays at 6  
o'clock, A. M.  
The mail from Carrollton arrives Thursday at  
6 o'clock, P. M., and departs on Monday at 6 o'clock  
A. M.

**NOTICE.**  
PERSONS indebted to this office, who  
do not pay immediately, may expect  
to be shortly visited by a Constable.  
Publisher of the Register.  
Sept. 23 1844.

**Notice.**  
Robert Powers, Administrator of the  
Estate of John Powers, deceased, has  
filed his accounts at the August Term  
of the Probate Court of Tallahatchie  
county, for final settlement of said Es-  
tate at the November Term, 1844 of  
said Court.

Notice is hereby given to all inter-  
ested to attend a debt case, if any they  
can, why final settlement and allowance  
of said accounts should not be made.  
ROBERT POWERS, Adm'r  
of John Powers, deceased.  
Charleston, Mi., Aug. 12, 1844 23

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.**  
George W. Johnson, Tallahatchie coun-  
ty, Cir. Court. A-  
Enos Harlan. April Term 1844.  
Attachment for the sum of \$214 93.  
This day came the plaintiff by his at-  
torneys, and moves the court for an or-  
der of publication—and it appearing to  
the satisfaction of the court that the said  
Harlan is an absconding debtor, it is  
therefore considered by the court that  
the motion be sustained, and that pub-  
lication of the pendency of this suit be  
made in the "Weekly Register," a news-  
paper published weekly in the town of  
Panola, for four successive weeks, re-  
ferring the said defendant Harlan to  
appear and give special bail and plead  
within the time limited by law for his  
appearance, or the estate so attached will  
be sold to satisfy the said plaintiff's de-  
mand and all costs and charges in this  
behalf expended.  
A true copy from the minutes—done  
at office at Charleston Mi., May 30, 1844  
Attest A. B. BETTS, Clerk.  
Bailey & Fisher, Attorneys for plff.  
Jun 1 12-4w

**Administrator's Notice.**  
LETTERS of Administration having  
been granted to the undersigned on the  
Estate of Thomas Boyd, deceased,  
by the Probate Court of Panola county,  
at a Special Term of said court, on the  
third day of June, 1844; Notice is here-  
by given to all persons indebted to said  
Estate to come immediately forward  
and make payment. And those persons  
having claims against said estate, are  
notified to present the same, duly au-  
thenticated, within the time prescribed  
by law, or this notice will be plead in  
bar of their recovery.  
PATRICK BOYT, Adm'r.  
Jun 22-15-6w

**Administrator's Notice.**  
Letters of Administration having been  
granted to the undersigned on the es-  
tate of Calvin Russell deceased, by the  
Probate Court of Tallahatchie county,  
at the August Term, A. D. 1844 of  
said court:  
Notice is hereby given to all persons  
indebted to said Estate, to come forward  
and make immediate payment; and those  
having claims against said Estate are  
hereby notified to present the same for  
payment, within the time prescribed by  
law, duly authenticated, to the subscri-  
ber, or they will be forever barred.  
JAMES ALFORD, Adm'r of Cal-  
vin Russell, deceased.  
Charleston Mi., Aug. 12, 1844. 23-6w

## To Planters.

The new and substantial built Keel  
Boat GLIDE, Wm. B. Porter Master,  
is now ready to take Cotton to the mouth  
of Cold-Water, having made arrange-  
ments there to re-ship on good boats to  
New Orleans. She will occasionally  
make trips up Yockana to McGee's  
Bridge, and up Cold-Water to Askew's  
Bluff. She is able to run in the present  
stage of water in the Tallahatchie river.  
WILLIAM B. PORTER.  
Panola, September 27, 1844.

## Notice.

The undersigned, Commissioners of  
Insolvency, on the Estate of Joel L.  
Rice, deceased, will meet at the Pro-  
bate Clerk's Office, in Charleston Tallahatchie  
county Mississippi, on the first  
Saturday in each month, for eighteen  
months. EDWIN E. ARMSTRONG,  
A. B. BETTS, Commissioners.  
Charleston, Mi., Aug. 12, 1844-23-2w

## Gin-making & Repairing.

THE subscriber, thankful for the pat-  
ronage he has heretofore received  
takes this method of informing the plan-  
ters of Panola and the adjoining counties  
that he is prepared to execute orders for  
making and repairing cotton gins, cotton  
thrashers, wheat thrashers and fans on the  
shortest notice and on reasonable  
terms. He is also ready to execute turn-  
ing in iron, steel or wood. He hopes  
by disattention to business, to merit a  
share of patronage. His prices shall be  
as low as those of any other shop in the  
country. He may be found at all times  
at his shop in the east ward, Grenada,  
two doors east of Mr. Berry's Blacksmith  
shop.  
JAMES ROSE.  
N. B. All work or repairing warranted.  
Grenada, Mi., March 9, 1845. 1-1

## Administrator's Sale.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Hon.  
the Probate Court of Tallahatchie  
county, made at the October Term A. D.  
1844. I shall proceed to sell in the  
town of Charleston in said county on the  
Monday the 9th day of December  
next on a credit of twelve months with  
bond & security the following real estate  
belonging to the estate of William O.  
Williams deceased to wit: The south  
east quarter of section 15, in Township  
25 Range 2 east containing 160 acres  
more or less. Sale to take place with-  
in the hours prescribed by law.  
DANIEL F. SAWYERS Adm'r  
of Wm. O. Williams dec'd.  
-31-3w.

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having  
been granted to the undersigned on the  
undisposed on the estate of Edward M.  
Haile deceased, by the Hon. Probate  
Court of Panola county, Mi at a special  
Term of said Court holden on the 30th  
day of September A. D. 1844;  
Notice is hereby given to all persons  
indebted to said estate to come forward  
and make payment; and all persons hav-  
ing claims against said estate will pre-  
sent the same duly authenticated to the  
subscriber within the time prescribed by  
law, or this notice will be plead in bar  
of a recovery of the same.  
JANE G. HAILE, adm'r.  
of the estate of E. M. Haile dec'd.  
oct 12-31-6w

## Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the es-  
tate of Sinclair A. Henderson, de-  
ceased, having been granted to the un-  
dersigned at a special Term of the Pro-  
bate Court of Panola County held on  
the 31st day of August A. D. 1844.—  
Notice is hereby given to all persons  
indebted to said Estate to come forward  
and make payment immediately; and  
all persons having claims against said  
estate are likewise notified to present  
the same duly authenticated to the sub-  
scriber within the time limited by law  
or they will be forever barred.  
Wm. B. POLLARD, Ex'r. of  
the last will and Testament, of S. A.  
Henderson, dec'd.  
September 21, 1844. 27-6w.

## Executor's Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary, on the Es-  
tate of Jeremiah B. Ward, deceased  
having been granted to the undersigned,  
by the Hon. Probate Court of Panola  
County, at a special Term of said court  
holden at Panola in said county on the  
30th day of September A. D. 1844;  
Notice is hereby given to all persons  
indebted to said estate to come forward  
immediately and make payment; and  
all persons having claims against said  
estate will present the same duly au-  
thenticated to the subscriber within the  
time limited by law or this notice will  
be plead in bar of a recovery of the  
same. GARLAND G. NELSON Ex-  
ecutor  
September 5, 1844-6w

## Just Printed.

A FINE lot of Warrants, Executions  
&c. &c. for sale very cheap.

## CASH ADVANCES.

WE are prepared to make liberal  
CASH ADVANCES on Cotton  
consigned to our friends in New Orleans.  
HUNT & Co.  
September 5, 1844-29-1f

## NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Administrators of  
the Estate of George W. Haile, de-  
ceased, having, at the September Term  
A. D. 1844 of the Probate Court of Pa-  
nola county, filed their accounts for fi-  
nal settlement at the November Term  
A. D. 1844 of said Court:  
Notice is hereby given to all persons  
interested in said estate to attend at the  
next November Term of said Court, and  
show cause, if any they have, why final  
settlement and allowance of said accounts  
should not then be made.  
Wm. R. WOOTEN,  
N. J. HAILE, Adm's  
of the estate of George W. Haile dec'd.  
September 21, 1844 27-6w.

**JOHN H. KRAFFT,**  
COMMISSION AND FORWARD-  
ING MERCHANT,  
No. 5, Commercial (Front) Row, south  
of the Railroad,  
MEMPHIS, TENN.

WILL make liberal advances on Cot-  
ton, consigned to his friends, Mun-  
sell White & Co., New Orleans; or will  
Receive and Store or dispose of cotton as  
he is instructed by those who may favor  
him with their confidence. Has constantly  
on hand for sale, Kentucky Bagging,  
Bale Rope, Twine, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee,  
Tea, Salt, &c. &c.

J. H. KRAFFT.

2-5 m

## Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration ad col-  
ligendum having been granted to the  
undersigned on the estate of Wiley B.  
Johnson deceased by the Probate Court  
of Tallahatchie County at the September  
term 1844;  
Notice is hereby given to all persons  
indebted to said estate to make immedi-  
ate payment.—And those persons hav-  
ing claims against said estate are notifi-  
ed to present the same duly authenti-  
cated within the time prescribed by law,  
or this notice will be plead in bar of the  
recovery.  
JAMES H. JOHNSON, Adm'r &c. of  
Wiley B. Johnson dec'd.  
September 14, 1844 26-6w

## Pollard, Hopkins & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
12 & 21 Bank Place,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
Geo. Pollard, Wm. C. Hopkins, Jno. E. Towne,  
aug 10-22-41

## Daniel Webster's Speech.

At the great Whig rally in Boston  
on the night of the 3th after the defeat  
of the Whigs in New York was known.  
Mr. Webster spoke as follows:  
Fellow Citizens.—What if the field  
be lost! All is not lost! The high  
sense of duty, the determination to do  
that duty, the unconquerable will, the  
courage to resist, the firm purpose, the  
devoted adherence to our principles—to  
their maintenance, their support,  
their success these are not lost! In  
these we have not seen any falling off.  
And whatever the results of the present  
election, so far as they have been  
decided, may be—whatever may be  
our prospects—our cause the cause of  
our country, of our common weal, of  
our common truth, is still the same!—  
We ourselves are the same. (Cheers.)

## Whigs of Boston.

If the information  
received by the mails this morning had  
been the same as that which came yester-  
day, it was my purpose to respect-  
fully ask of your committee of arrange-  
ments to excuse me from attending at  
this meeting. The assembly would  
then have been one of congratulation,  
and unminged joy; and it was my wish,  
in such a case, to retire to the rest and  
repose of my own home, rather than  
mingle with the crowds assembled at a  
public meeting. But clouds have col-  
lected around the prospect. Unexpected  
and disastrous disappointments have  
been set before us. But whatever other  
parts of the country may have done  
whatever they may have been induced  
to decide—it is still our duty, at all  
events; to maintain the firmness the pa-  
triotism, the Whig principles of Massa-  
chusetts.

Gentlemen, it may be that the national  
elections assume an unfavorable as-  
pect, at the present moment. But Mas-  
sachusetts, upon the ground she has  
taken, does not stand alone. Three, out  
of the six, New England states, have  
already declared themselves on her  
side. New Jersey, Ohio, and Maryland  
have done the same. And there is ev-  
ery reason to believe that Delaware,  
North Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana,  
Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana, will  
enrol themselves in the same ranks.—  
Even if the Whigs should be defeated,

therefore, they are still a glorious band.  
Their purpose is not broken, and their  
strength is respectable. But what if it  
were otherwise? What if Massachu-  
setts should stand  
"Among the faithful, faithful only she!"  
What if the honor beaming upon her  
ancient brow, should blaze upon her  
brow alone? What of all this? Is not  
the securing of this a sufficient or if not  
a sufficient, is it not a great object for  
the Whigs of Massachusetts to attain?

It is too late for me to go thoroughly  
into the topics which have been pre-  
sented to you during the present elec-  
tion. The moment for action is at  
hand. The past we have seen, and now  
approaches the time for us to do our  
duty. And in the first place, if there  
were nothing else for us to do, than to  
secure our own state government, this,  
in itself, would be worthy of all our ef-  
fort. The result in this respect, touch-  
es closely all our concerns, all our re-  
lations of social life, and all our enjoy-  
ments of the fruits of a wise and parent-  
al government. And by all means,  
therefore, if the national elections are  
disastrous, are we the more bound to  
secure our own triumph in our own  
State. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen I do not think that any  
political party ever went before a peo-  
ple upon plainer issues than those now  
made between the two great parties of  
this country, of Texas and the Tariff.  
I have expressed every where, and on  
every occasion, my deep mortification  
at the views taken on these subjects by  
our political opponents. It is as plain as  
the sun in heaven, that the policy, the  
system of domestic protection, is in the  
highest degree essential to the prosper-  
ity of the State. And it is, also, in the  
highest degree extraordinary, that the  
sentiment of Massachusetts should not  
be unanimous upon the question of Tex-  
as annexation. But still more extraordi-  
nary and astonishing it is that consid-  
ering the almost unanimous expression  
of opinion on this point, by the people of  
Massachusetts—we should behold an en-  
tire great party, within a few short  
months, wheeling completely around,  
at the word of the leaders, and, as by a  
miraculous change, brought into the  
unqualified support of a measure, which  
they, themselves, had declared fatal to  
the existence of the Union. (Applause.)

Fellow citizens, it would be at this  
moment a useless task for me to at-  
tempt to investigate the cause of this  
change. It may not be proper to in-  
vestigate them at all. But why we  
may ask, why should two free white  
States, New York and Pennsylvania,  
go against us, if they so have done?—  
There can be but one cause and that so  
conspicuous and prominent that no one  
can shut his eyes to it, no one but must  
deprecate its effect.

I approach the subject at once for it  
is useless to try to keep it back. And I  
say that in my mind, there is a great  
necessity for a thorough reformation of  
the naturalization laws. (Cheers loud  
and long continued.) The results of the  
recent elections, in several of the states  
have impressed my mind with one deep  
and strong conviction; that is, that there  
is an imperative necessity for reform-  
ing the naturalization laws of the United  
States. The preservation of the  
government, and consequently the inter-  
est of all parties, in my opinion, clearly  
and strongly demands this. All are  
willing and desirous, of course, that A-  
merica should continue to be the safe  
asylum for the oppressed of all na-  
tions. All are willing and desirous  
that the blessings of a free government  
should be open to the enjoyment of the  
worthy and industrious from all coun-  
tries, who may come hither for the  
purpose of bettering their circumstan-  
ces, by the successful employment of  
their own capital, enterprise, or labor.

But it is not unreasonable that the  
elective franchise should not be exer-  
cised by a person of foreign birth, until  
after such a length of residence among  
us, as that he may be supposed to have  
become, in some good measure, ac-  
quainted with our constitution and laws, our  
social institutions, and the general in-  
terests of the country; and to have be-  
come an American in feeling, principle,  
character and sympathy, as well as by  
having established his domicile amongst  
us. Those already naturalized, have of  
course, their rights secured; but I can  
conceive no reasonable objection to a

different provision in regard to future  
cases. It is absolutely necessary, also,  
in my judgment, to provide new secu-  
rities against the abominable frauds, the  
outrageous, flagrant perjuries, which  
are notoriously perpetrated in all the  
great cities. There is not the slightest  
doubt, that in numerous cases, different  
persons vote on the strength of the same  
set of naturalization papers; there is  
as little doubt that immense numbers  
of such papers are obtained by direct  
perjury; and that these enormous offen-  
ces multiply and strengthen themselves  
beyond all power of punishment and  
restraint by existing provisions.  
I believe it is an unquestionable fact,  
that masters of vessels having brought  
over emigrants from Europe, have  
within thirty days of their arrival, seen  
those very persons carried up to the  
poll, and give their votes for the high-  
est offices in the national and State Gov-  
ernments. Such votes of course exer-  
cise no intelligence, and indeed no voli-  
tion of their own. They can know  
nothing, either of the questions at issue  
or of the candidates proposed. They  
are mere instruments, used by unprin-  
ciple and wicked men, and made com-  
petent instruments only by the accumu-  
lation of crime upon crime. Now it  
seems to me impossible, that every hon-  
est man, and every good citizen, every  
true lover of the country, would not de-  
sire to see an end put to these enorm-  
ous abuses. I avow it, therefore, as my  
opinion, that it is the duty of us all  
to endeavor to bring about an efficient  
reformation of the naturalization laws  
of the United States.

I am well aware, gentlemen, that  
these sentiments may be misrepresented,  
and probably will be; in order to excite  
prejudice in the minds of foreign resi-  
dents. Should such misrepresentations  
be made or attempted, I must trust my  
friends to correct it and expose it.—  
For the sentiments themselves I am  
ready to take myself, the responsibility.  
And I will only add, that what I have  
now suggested, is just as important to  
the rights of foreigners, regularly and  
fairly naturalized among us, as it is to  
the rights of native-born Americans citi-  
zens.

(The whole assembly here united in  
giving twenty-six tremendous cheers.)  
The present condition of the country  
imperatively demands this change.—  
The interest, the real welfare of all  
parties, the honor of the nation, all re-  
quire that subordinate and different party  
questions should be made to yield to  
this great end. And no man who es-  
teems the prosperity and existence of  
his country, as of more importance  
than a fleeting party triumph, will, or  
can, hesitate to give in his adherence to  
these principles. (Nine cheers.)

Gentlemen, there is not a solitary  
doubt that if the elections have gone  
against us, it has been through false and  
fraudulent votes. Pennsylvania, if as  
they say, she has given six thousand  
for our adversaries, has done so through  
the basest fraud. Is it not so? And  
look at New York. In the city there  
were thrown sixty thousand votes, or  
one vote to every five inhabitants.—  
You know that, fairly honestly, there  
can be no such thing on earth. (Cheers.)  
And the great remedy is, for us to go  
directly to the source of true popular  
power, and to purify the elections.—  
(Twenty-six cheers.)  
Fellow-citizens, I profess to be a lover  
of human liberty—especially to be de-  
voted to the great example of freedom  
set forth by the republic under which  
we live. But I profess my heart, my  
reputation, my pride of character to be  
American. (Nine cheers.)  
[Mr. Webster here mentioned one or  
two circumstances, illustrative of his  
argument, on this point, and his re-  
marks were vociferously applauded.]  
Mr. Webster then pursued a beauti-  
ful reference to the doctrines and ex-  
amples of Washington, John Adams,  
Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe; and  
concluded as follows:—  
Following the principles of these  
great men, walking in the footsteps of  
Adams, Washington, Hancock, Jeff-  
erson and others, let us answer to their  
exhortations, by pledging ourselves that  
living or dying, prosperous or unpros-  
perous, we will show ourselves in our  
strength, with a glorious unanimity,  
worthy of such glorious measures.—  
Cin. Gaz.

## The life and atrocities of Sawney Beane.

We copy from Johnson's "Lives of  
Highway-men" the following narrative,  
the details of which would be incredible  
were they not attested by public and  
other records of unquestionable author-  
ity. The narrative says:

The following narrative presents  
such a picture of human barbarity, that  
were it not attested by the most unques-  
tionable historical evidence, it would be  
rejected as altogether fabulous and in-  
credible.

Sawney Beane, was born in the  
county of East Lothian, about eight  
miles east of Edinburgh, in the reign of  
James VI. His father was a hedger,  
and a ditcher, and brought up his son  
to the same laborious employment.—  
Naturally idle and vicious, he aban-  
doned that place, along with a young  
woman equally idle and profligate, and  
retired to the deserts of Galloway, and  
took up their habitation by the sea-side.  
The place which Sawney and his wife  
selected for their dwelling, was a cave,  
about a mile in length, and of consid-  
erable breadth—so near the sea that the  
tide often penetrated into the cave about  
two-hundred yards. The entry had  
many intricate turnings and windings  
which led to the extremity of the sub-  
terranean dwelling, which was "literally  
the habitation of horrid cruelty."

Sawney and his wife took shelter in  
the cave, and commenced their depreda-  
tions. To prevent the possibility of  
detection, they murdered every person  
they robbed.—Destitute also of the  
means of obtaining any other food, they  
resolved to live upon human flesh.—  
Accordingly, when they had murdered  
any man, woman, or child, they carried  
them to their den, quartered them,  
salted and pickled their members, and  
dried them for food. In this manner  
they lived, carrying on their depreda-  
tions & murder till they had eight sons  
and six daughters, eighteen grand-sons  
and fourteen grand-daughters, all the  
offspring of incest.

But though they soon became numer-  
ous, yet, such was the multitude who  
fell into their hands, that they had of-  
ten superabundance of provisions, and  
would, at a distance from their own  
habitation, throw legs and arms of  
dried human bodies into the sea by  
night. These were often thrown out  
by the tide and taken up by the country  
people, to the great consternation and  
dismay of all the surrounding inhabi-  
tants. Nor could any discover what  
had befallen the many friends, relatives,  
and neighbors who had unfortunately  
fallen into the hands of these merciless  
cannibals.

In proportion as Sawney's family in-  
creased, every one that was able acted  
his part in their horrid assassinations.  
They would sometimes attack four or  
six on foot, but never more than two  
upon horseback. To prevent the possi-  
bility of escape, they would lay an am-  
bush, in every direction, that if they es-  
caped those who first attacked, they  
might be assailed with renewed fury by  
another party, and inevitably murder-  
ed. By this means they always se-  
cured their prey and prevented detec-  
tion.

At last, however, the vast number  
who were slain, raised the inhabitants  
of the country, and all the woods and  
lurking places were carefully searched  
and though they often passed by the  
mouth of the den, it was never once  
suspected that any human being resided  
there. In this state of uncertainty and  
suspense, concerning the authors of  
such frequent massacres, several inno-  
cent travellers and inn-keepers, were  
triken upon suspicions, because the per-  
son who was missing, had been seen  
last in their company, or had last resid-  
ed in their houses. The effect of this  
well meant & severe justice, constrained  
the greater part of the inn-keepers in  
those parts, to abandon such employ-  
ments to the great inconvenience of  
those who travelled through that dis-  
trict.

Meanwhile the country became de-  
populated, and the whole nation was  
surprised how such numerous and un-  
heard of villainies and cruelties could  
be perpetrated, without the least discov-  
ery of the abominable actors. At length  
Providence interposed in the following  
manner to terminate this horrible scene.  
One evening, a man and his wife,